

Continental specimens of reputed British insects—such as *Agria Tau*, *Gluphisia crenata*, &c. I had never looked on the box as containing anything of value till I read Mr. Mason's note on *Plusia bimaculata* at p. 163 of this volume. I then referred to this box, and there, sure enough, was the missing specimen, along with several other apparently British specimens of curious *Plusiæ*.

I lost no time in communicating my discovery to Dr. Günther, F.R.S., and hearing from him that the Museum would be glad to receive this box of insects, I took it there and handed it to him on the 22nd June. It had been an inmate of this house for 38 years!

Mountsfield, Lewisham, S.E. :

July 4th, 1891.

ON TWO UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PHANÆUS*,
MACLEAY.

BY B. G. NEVINSON, M.A., F.Z.S.

PHAN. BOUCARDI.

Niger subnitidus. *Clypeus emarginatus et valde bidentatus angulis utrinque obtusis*. *Thorax omnino grosse punctatus, antice æneus angulis obtusis, ad basin bi-impressus*. *Elytra striata interstitiis subconvexis minute punctatis*. *Corpus subtus rufo-hirtum metasterno punctato medio canaliculato, pygidio æneo crebre punctato*. *Tibiæ anticæ quadridentatæ in utroque sexu sine tarsis*.

Mas major. Caput cornu erecto, transverse trituberculato, tuberculo medio vix majore. Thorax abrupte in medio declivis utrinque profunde foveolatus, processu superiore obtuse quadridenticulato, denticulis lateralibus majoribus sed vix divergentibus.

Femina. Frons transversim carinata et trituberculata. Thorax omnino grosse punctatus, antice declivis, apice medio transversim et arcuatim carinato, pone carinam leviter depressus. Long., 22 mm.

Hab. : Nicaragua (*Boucard*).

This interesting species comes close to *Ph. Pluto*, Har. The clypeal teeth are very long and slender, and the head horn sharply tridentate, the teeth being more approximate than in *Pluto*. The median process of the thorax is obtusely quadridentate, the exterior teeth being barely produced, instead of, as in *Pluto*, being strongly divergent. The whole of the thoracic surface, including even the shining declivous portion, and the deep depression on either side of it, is strongly punctured. The striæ of the elytra are broad and opaque, the interstices narrow and shining on their summits, and

minutely punctate. Pygidium greenish, closely punctate. Metasternum shining, punctate, with a slender, well-defined central sulcus. Pubescence reddish and abundant.

PHAN. CUPRICOLLIS.

Corpus atro-cæruleum vel subæneum, thorace cupreo, elytris nigris, opacis, subsericeis, subtiliter striatis, interstitiis planis. Pygidium atro-viride. Tibiæ anticæ tridentatæ. Long., 19 mm.

Hab.: Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt, Boucard, Janson, &c.*), Panama, Chiriqui.

Mas. Caput cupreum, antice nigro-marginatum, cornu nigro erecto subrecurso antice punctulato, postice ad apicem serratulo. Thorax granulatus, antice declivis, angulis productis, disco medio lævi subquadrato leviter concavo marginibus carinatis, carinis antice denticulo acuto—postice tuberculo conico—terminatis; inter tuberculos orbiculatim excavatus et ad basin bifoveolatus.

Mas minor. Capitis cornu breve. Thorax scabrosus, disco medio contracto, lævi, carinulis marginato, denticulis anticis, tuberculisque posticis obtusis, ad basin bifoveolatus.

Mas effeminatus. Capitis vertex tuberculo acuto instructus. Thorax scabrosus ad basin bifoveolatus, supra marginem anticum disco lævi et quinque tuberculato.

Femina. Caput nigrum postice plerumque cupreum, fronte transverse carinata et obsolete trituberculata. Thorax cupreo-refulgens, scabrosus, ad basin bifoveolatus et interdum nigro-maculatus, antice carina media arcuata et trituberculata, tuberculis nigris. Tibiæ anticæ tarso minuto instructæ.

Closely allied to *chryseicollis*, Har., with which in collections it is usually confounded. It is easily distinguished by its distinctly margined thoracic disc, and by its basal tubercles being closer together and not incurved at their apices, also by the more granular sloping sides of the thorax. Moreover, it is a more southern species, apparently not occurring further to the north than Chontales, in Nicaragua, whereas *chryseicollis* is restricted to Mexico.

Two other allied forms, *noctis*, Bates, and *auricollis*, Harold, are easily separated from it: the first by the smooth sloping sides of the thorax, and smooth pygidium, the second by the very coarsely punctate posterior surface of the thoracic basal tubercles, and its brilliant green or coppery pygidium.

In the *Biologia Centr. Amer. Col.*, vol. ii, pt. 2, tab. 4, figs. 2, 2a, a Chontales specimen of *cupricollis* has by accident been figured as *chryseicollis*, Harold.

6, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.:

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